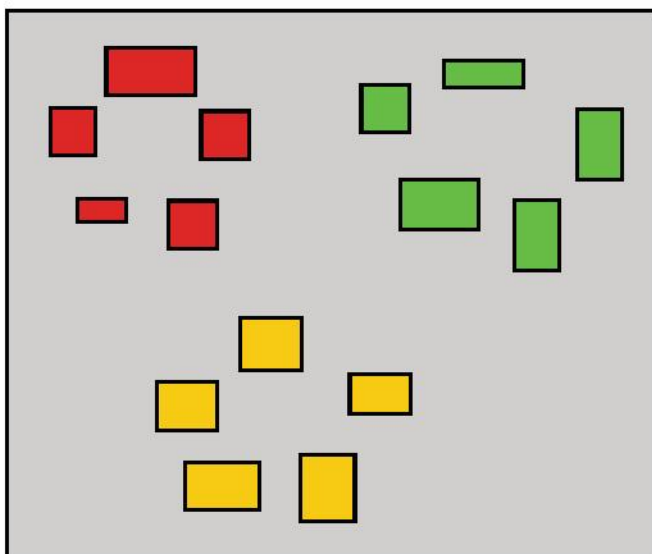


DESIGN

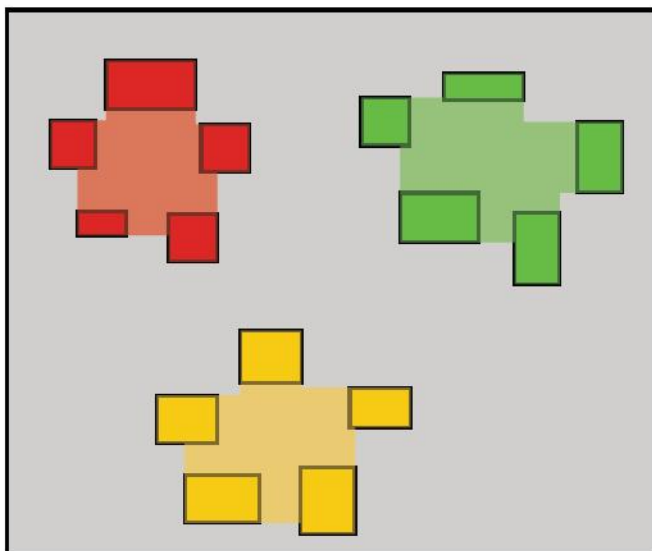
MATERIAL



DIAGRAM



Independent Buildings



Harmonised Buildings in same materials

SIMILARITY





COLOUR



BOUNDARY

WALL



The boundary walls can work as an obstacle to classify one space into two different spaces. Regardless of the size of the wall, residents who live in it can recognise they belong to the inner space and feel ownership about the area.



From movie 'Back to The Future'.

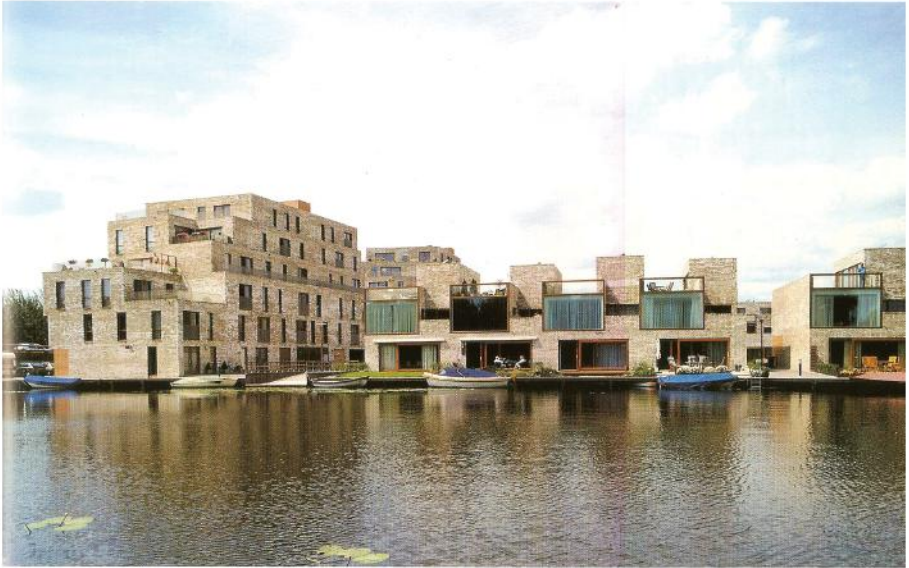
Above images show past and present of a city. These images show symbolic meaning of the boundary wall.

CASE STUDY



Brighton Le Sands, Sydney

WATER



Water works as a boundary of this urban design.

CASE STUDY



The buildings nestle nearby waterside

Rhodes, Sydney



Palm Jumeirah, Dubai



TREE



Trees can work as a boundary such as the wall and water



Also, trees can protect privacy space from the outside.

CASE STUDY



Mill Creek, Washington



THEME TOWN



Sydney Olympic Park, Sydney



Newington, Sydney



Seoul, Korea



Han Og Village, Korea

RELATION IN BUILDING AND RESIDENTS

CASE STUDY

The Big House at Ypenburg by John Bosch

Venue: Ypenburg The Netherlands, 2003

Function: 168 apartments



Define as a big house which as a metaphor for a cubicle, brings together a group of apartments which share a large inner patio covered in artificial grass.

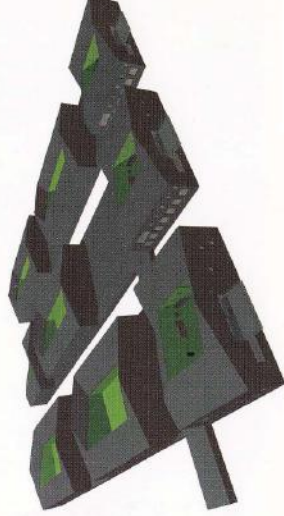
The design clearly define the block within size and fully enclosed each larger house which have totally private space within it. The only connection within each block is the path and carparks in between.

Except the apartments owned by the residents, all resident would need to share the frontyard, in this condition, it directly blurred the boundary of privacy and public space.

By using different color of facades which enhance the isolation within inner and outer parts.



Situation plan

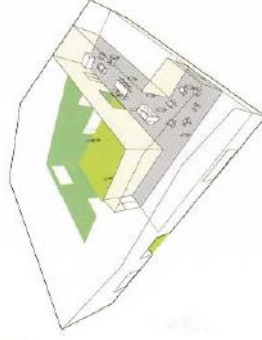


Rendering



Perspective of interior

Within the block, it include a large common indoor area for the residents.



CASE STUDY

Castle Lelienhuyze by Sjoerd Soeters

Venue: Haverleij, Den Bosch, The Netherlands, 1999-2005

Function: 67 residents

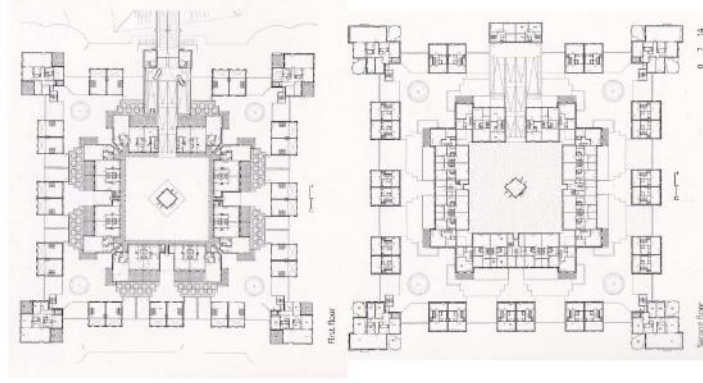


This project make up of nine castle is part of Haverleij plan, which includes 1000 residents.

The wall separating the residential part from the recreational surrounding (a park, the trough, different meadows and a nearby golf court).

In this design, it totally show the enclosure within the area which isolated from surrounding.

The entrance to the castle, marked by two pillars, is via a bridge with a pedestrian crossing on either side, leading to the parking space in the basement and elevated central patio. The latter is covered with earth and can only be accessed during the day. The main construction materials uses as exposed brick and wooden beams.



According to the design of the entrance, it show the protection for the inner area. Also the restrict of entrance time is also represent the ownership mode within it.

According to the design, where house have been grouped as locked walls around a central courtyard. The traditional castle has straight outside walls, which outline the separation between greenery and buildings. At the Lelienhuyze castle, the wall have been divided into small squares, whereby each squares are thrust in and out, respectively onto the parking lot and into the surrounding waters of the Park gardens. Castle Lelienhuyze has, because of these displaced squares a meandrous line.

CASE STUDY

48 Houses in Assen by Heren 5 Architecten

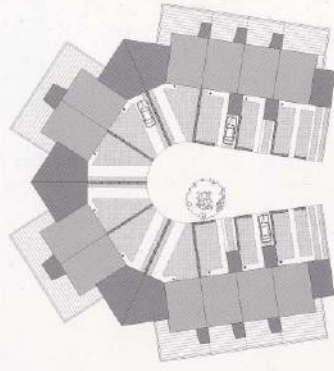
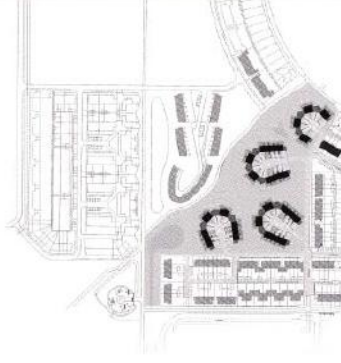
Venue: Assen, The Netherlands, 2003

Function: 48 apartments



Klosterveen is the newest neighbour of Assen and is situated in the west of the urban centre. As this project demonstrates, one of the facades of these single-family semi-detached house is oriented towards the neighboring natural surroundings. The entrance to the home and the parking area is in the inferior ring formed by the complex itself. the facade facing the green area is made of glass, thus creating a continuity between the interior of the home and its wild surrounding.

In total, there area 48 houses disturbed in 18 dwellings per ectare, attached two by two and divided up in four groups in a horseshoe shape. In the interior, neighbour share th entrance access to their homes and as well as the parking area.

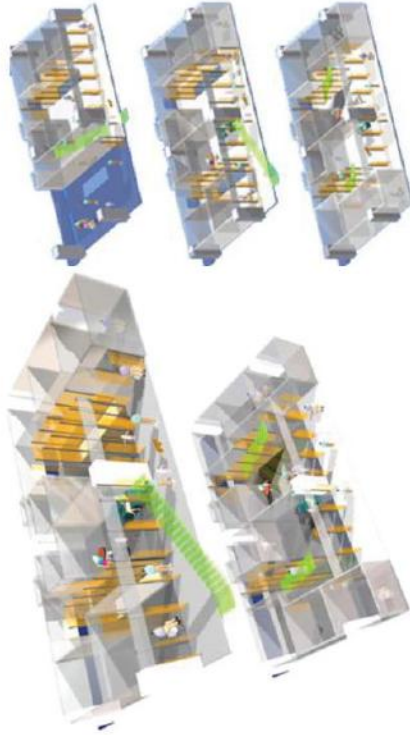
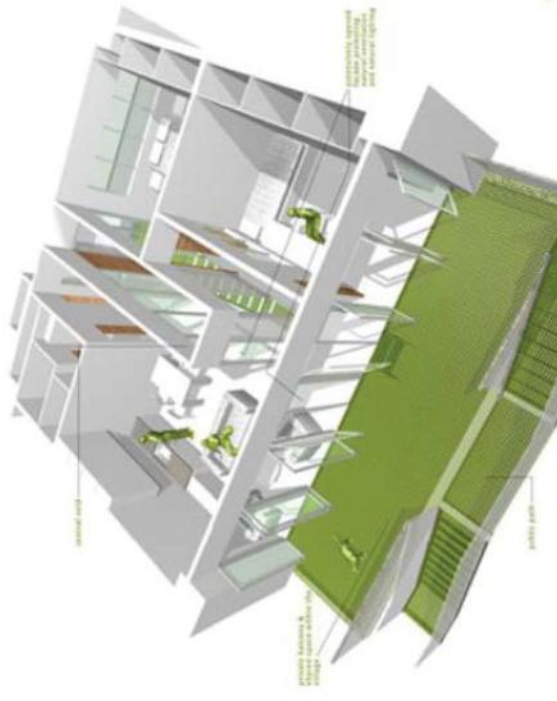
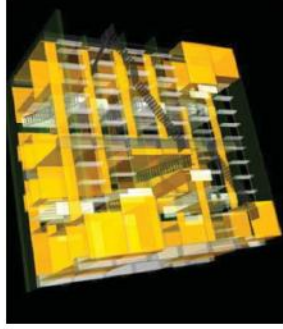


CASE STUDY

Gifu Kitagata Housing II By Edge Design Institute Ltd.

Venue: Gifu, Japan, 2000-2001

Function: Part of Public housing



Gifu Kitagata Housing Phase II is a social housing project in Japan. Within the project, they have invited few of the architects over the world to combine their design within the house. According to the design from Edge, they have considered the communication within residents.

All the circulation within it would intersected within all the apartments. They not only use glass panel as the partition within the deparation from apartments and staircase, they also connect the staircase within them.

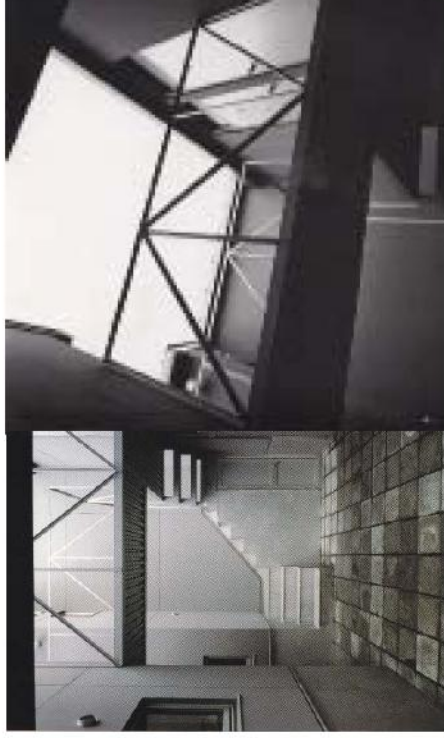
According to their design concept, they would like to reduce the isolation of units and relation within every residents.

CASE STUDY

Common House in Sanda by Hazunari Sakamoto

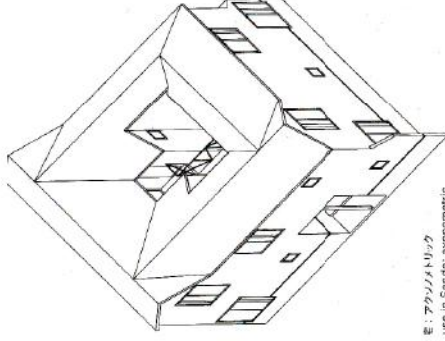
Venue: Sanda, Japan, 1980

Function: 10 units

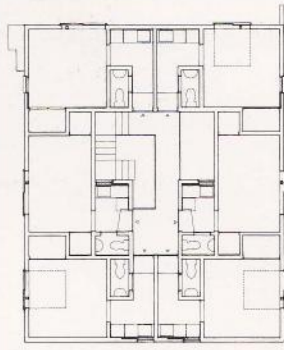


A small scale collective residence with 10 units in a house-type. The four gabled house-type volumes enclose an interior garden that is the focus of circulation and unites the whole form. The composition based on manipulation of the form. Wood and standardized frame construction.

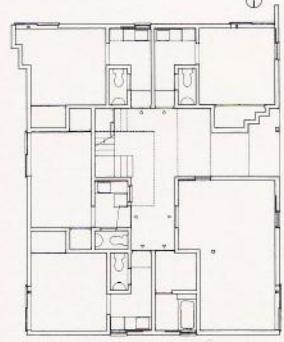
The house form set a separation for the units and outside which by design as four gabled house-type, all the concentration would be pull inward which show the it as a whole. However, the little interior garden push all the residents within units back to their own unit as there's no common area for community.



モ：アクリルメトリック
idea in Sanda: architectural



2階平面図／2F plan



1階平面図／1F plan S=1/300

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Conclusion for the idea and the example/
orother comment